1 Renewal of the old treaties.
2 Protectorate of Russia over the Greek Christians of Torkey.

3. Expelsion of all political refugees from the Ottoman

Referal to admit the mediation of any other Power. and to negotiste otherwise than directly with a Russian Envoy, to be sent to St. Petersburg. On the latter point Count Orloff declared his readiness to compromise, but the Conference refused. Why did the Conference refuse ! Or why did the Emperor of Russia refuse the last terms of the Conference

The propositions are the same on both sides. The renewal of the old treaties had been stipulated, the Russian Protectorate admitted with only a modification in the form ; and, as the last point had been abandoned by Russia herself, the Austrian demand for the expulsion of the refugees could not have been the cause of a rupture between Russia and the West. It is evident, then. that the position of the Emperor of Russia is now such as to prevent him from accepting any terms at the hands of England and France, and that he must bring Turkey to his feet either with or without the chance of a European war.

In military circles the latter is now regarded as inevitable, and the preparations for it are going on in every quarter. Admiral Bruat has already lef: Brest for Algiers, where he is to embark 10,000 men and sixteen English Regiments stationed in Ireland are ordered to hold themselves ready to go to Constantinople. The expedition can only have a twofold object: either to coerce the Turks into submission to Russia, as Mr. Urquhart announces, or to carry on the war against Eussia in real earnest. In both cases the fate of the Turks is equally certain. Once more handed over to Russia, not indeed directly, but to her dissolving agencies, the power of the Ottoman Empire would soon be reduced like that of the Lower Empire, to the pre cincts of the capital. Taken under the absolute tutorship of France and England the sovereignty of the Ottomans over their European estates would be no less at an end. If we are to take the war ioto our hands, observes The Times, we must have the control over all the operations. In this case, then, the Turkish Ministry would be placed under the direct administration of the Western Embassadors, the Turkish War Office under the War Offices of England and France, and the Turkish armies under the command of French and English Generals. The Turkish Empire, in its ancient conditions of existence, has ceased to be. After his complete "failure" at Vienna, Count Or-

loff is now gone back to St. Petersburg-" with the as- erament sent Baron Koller of Kollenstein, an aide de "surance of the Austrian and Prussian neutrality, "under all circumstances." On the other hand, the telegraph reports from Vienna that a change has taken place in the Turkish Ministry, the Scraskier and Kapudan Pasha having resigned. The Times cannot understand how the war party could have been defeated at the very time that France and England were going to war. For my part, if the news be true, I can very well understand the "god-sent" occurrence, as the work of the English Coalition repre sentative at Cobstantinople, whom we find so -repeatedly regretting, in his blue-book dispatches, that "he could hardly yet go so far in his pressure on " the Turkish Cabinet as it might be dedesirable. The blue books begin with dispatches relating to the

demands put forward on the part of France with respect to the Holy Shrines-demands not wholly borne out by the ancient capitulations, and ostensibly made with the view to enforce the supremacy of the Latin over the Greek Church. I am far from participating in the opinion of Mr. Urquhart, according to which the Czar had, by secret influences at Paris, seduced Benaparte to rush into this quarrel in order to afford Russia a pretext for interfering herself in behalf of the privileges of the Greek Catholics. It is well known that Bonaparte wanted to buy, coute qui coute, the support of the Catholic party, which he regarded from the very first as the main condition for the success of port of the Catholic party, which he regarded from
the very first as the main condition for the success of
his usurpation. Benaparte was fully aware of the
ascendancy of the Catholic Church over the peasant
population of France, and the peasantry were to make
him Emperor in spite of the bourgeoisse and in spite of
the proletariat. M. de Falloux, the Jesuit, was the
most influential member of the first ministry he formed,
and of which Odilon Barrot, the soi-disant Voltairian,
the the peasant head. The first resolution adopted was the nominal head. The first resolution adopted by this ministry, on the very day after the inauguraby this ministry, on the very only after the mangainst tion of Bonaparte as President, was the famous expe-dition against the Roman Republic. M. de Montalem-bert, the chief of the Jesuit party, was his most active teol in preparing the overthrow of the parliamentary régime and the comp d'état of the 2d December. In 1850, the Universe, the official organ of the Jesuit party, called day after day on the French Government to take active steps for the protection of the interests of the Latin Church in the East. Anxious to cajole and win over the Pope, and to be crowned by him, Bonaparte had reasons to accept the challenge and make himself appear the "most Catholic" Emperor of France. The Bonapartist usurpation, therefore, is the true origin of the present Eastern complication. It is true that Bonaparte wisely withdrew his pretensions as soon as he perceived the Emperor Nicholas ready to make them the pretext for excluding him from the conclare of Europe, and Russia was, as usual, eager to utilise the events which she had not the power to create, as Mr. Urquhart imagines. But it remains a most curious phenomenon in history, that the present crisis of the Ottoman Empire has been produced by the same conflict between the Latin and Greek Churches which once gave rise to the foundation of that Empire in Eu-

It is not my intention to investigate the whole contents of the "Rights and Privileges of the Latin and "Greek Churches," before having considered a most important incident entirely suppressed in these blue books, viz: The Austro-Turkish quarrel about Montenegro. The necessity to previously treat this affair is the more urgent, as it will establish the existence of a concerted plan between Russia and Austria for subversion and division of the Turkish Empire, and as the very fact of England's putting the subsequent nego-tiations between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Porte into the hands of Austria, cannot fail to throw a most curious light on the conduct of the English Cabmost curious light on the conduct of the Anglish Cabinet throughout this Eastern question. In the absence of any official documents on the Montenegro affair, I refer to a book, which has only just been published, on this subject, and is entitled the "Hand-book of the "Eastern Question," by L. F. Simpson.

The Turkish fortress of Zabliak (on the frontiers of

Montenegro and Albania) was stormed by a band of Montenegrins in December, 1852. It is remembered that Omar Pacha was ordered by the Porte to repel the aggressors. The Sublime Porte declared the whol coast of Aibania in a state of blockade, a measure which apparently could be directed only against Aus-tria and her navy, and which indicated the conviction the Turkish Ministry that Austria had provoked the

Montenegrin revolt.

The following article, under date of Vienna, Dec. 19, 1852, appeared then in the Angsburger Allgemeine

"If Austria wished to assist the Montenegrins, the blockade could not prevent it. If the Montenegrins descended from their mountains, Austria could provide them with arms and ammunition by Cattaro, in spite of the presence of the Turkish fleet in the Adriatic. Austria does not approve either of the present incursion of the Montenegrins, nor of the revolution which is on the cee of breaking out in Herzegovina and Bossia asseng the Christians. She has constantly protested against the persecutions of the Christians, and that in the name of humanity; Austria is obliged to observe neutrality toward the Eastern Church. The last news from Jerusalem will have shown how flerely religious hatred burned there. The agents of Austria must, therefore, exert all their efforts to maintain peace between the Greek Christians and the Latin Christians of the Empire."

From this article we glean, firstly, that coming revolutions of the Turkish Christians were anticipated as lutions of the Turkish Caristians were antecipated as certain, that the way for the Russian complaints concerning the oppression of the Greek Church was paved by Austria, and that the religious complication about the Holy Shrines was expected to give occasion for Austria's " neutrality.

In the same menth a note was addressed to the In the same menth a note was addressed to the Perte by Russia, who offered her mediation in Monte-negro, which was declined on the ground that the Sul-tan was able himself to uphold his own rights. Here we see Russia operating exactly as she did at the time of the Greek revolution—first offering to protect the Sultan against his subjects, with the view of protecting afterward his subjects against the Sultan, if her assist-

ance should not be accepted.

The fact that there existed a concert between Russia and Austria for the occupation of the Principalities, even at this early time, may be gleaned from another

extract from the Augustager Augustage Augustage 23th December, 1852:

"Russia, which has only recently acknowledged the independence of Montenegro, can scarcely remain an idle spectator of events. Moreover, commercial letters and travelers, from Moldavia and Wallachia, mention that from Wolhynia down to the mouth of the Pruth, the country swarms with Russian troops, and that reenforcements are continually arriving.

Simultaneously the Vienna journals announced that an Austrian army of observation was assembling on the

an Austrian army of observation was assembling on the

Austro-Turkish frontiers
On Dec. 6, 1852, Lord Stanley interpellated Lord
Malmesbury with respect to the affairs of Montenegro,
and Bonaparte's noble friend made the following dec-

and Bonaparte's noble friend made the following declaration:

"The noble lord intimated his desire to ask whether any change had recently taken place in the political relations of that wild country bordering on Albania, called Menteragro. I believe that no change whatever has taken place with respect to its political relations. The chief of that country bears a double title; he is head of the Greek Church in that country, and he is also the temporal sovereign. But with respect to his ecclesiastical position he is under the jurisdiction of the Emperor of Russia, who is considered to be the head of the whole Greek Church. The chief of Montenegro has been as I believe all his ancestors were before him) accustomed to receive from the sanction and recognition of the Emperor his Episcopal jurisdiction and titles. With respect to the independence of that country, whatever the opinion of different persons may be as to the advantage of such a position, the fact is that Montenegro has been an independent country for something like 150 years, and though various attempts have been made by the Porte to bring it into subjection, those attempts have failed one after another, and the country is in the same position now that it was some 200 years ago.

In this speech Lord Malmesbury, the then Tory

Years ago.
In this speech Lord Malmesbury, the then Tory In this speech Lord Maintesoury, the Lori Lori Secretary for Foreign Affairs, quietly dissects the Ottoman Empire by separating from it a country that had ever belonged to it, recognising at the same time the Emperor of Russia's spiritual pretensions over subjects of the Porte. What are we to say of these two sets of Oligarchs, except that they rival each

other in imbecility?

The Porte was, of course seriously alarmed at this speech of a British Minister, and there appeared, short-

speech of a British Mimister, and there appeared, shortly afterward, in an English newspaper the fellowing
letter from Constantinople, dated Jan. 5, 1853:

"The Porte has experienced the greatest irritation
owing to Lord Malmesbury's declaration in the House of
Lorde that Montenegro was independent. He thus played
into the hands of Russia and Austria, by which England will
lose that influence and coinfidence which she has hitherto
enjoyed. In the first article of the treaty of Sistow, conbetween the Porte and Austria in 1791, ito which England, Holland, and Russia were mediating parties) it is expressly stipulated that an amnesty should be granted to the subjects of both Powers who had taken part against their rightful soveragns, viz: the Servians, Montengrans, Moldavians and Wallachians, named as rebel subjects of the Porte. The Montenegrius who rerebel subjects of the Porte. In Johnson, 18 who is de in Constantinople, of whom there are 2,000 to 3,000 pay the haratch or capitation tax, and in judicial procedure with subjects of other Powers at Constantinople, the Montengrins are always considered and treated as Turkish subjects without objection.

In the beginning of January, 1853, the Austrian Gov.

camp of the Emperor, to Cattaro to watch the course of events, while Mr. Dozeroff, the Russian Envoy Constantinople handed in a protest to the Divan again Mr. Dozeroff, the Kussian Envoy at concessions made to the Latins in the question of the Hely Shrines. At the end of January, Count Leiningen arrived at Constantinople, and was admitted on the 3d February, to a private audience with the Sultan, to whom he delivered a letter from the Austrian Emperor. The Porte refused to comply with his de-mands, and Count Leiningen thereupen gave in an ultimatum, allowing the Porte four days to answer. The Porte immediately placed itself under the protection of England and France, which did not protect her while Count Leiningen refused their mediation. On Feb. 15, he had obtained everything he had asked for (with the exception of Art III) and his ultimatum was accepted. It contained the following articles:

"I immediate evacuation of Mostenegro and the establishment of the states you enter tribus.

"II A declaration by which the Porte is to engage he solf to maintain the states you or the territories of Kieck and Sutorial, and

stain the stafes you of the territories of Kiesa and Suterior, second the start character in favor of Austria.

111 A strat. Inquiry to take place concerning the acts of Mussulfacture committed against the Christians of Bosma and

"III Astrict inquiry to case place concerning the control and ment families committed against the Christians of Bosma and Henre gavins.

IV. Removal of all the political refugees and renegates at present in the provinces adjoining the Austrian frontiers.

V. Indemity of Touth flories to certain Austrian merchants, whose contracts for all the time they were agreed on.

VI. Indemity of School herine to a merchant whose ship and carpo had been unjustify of school herine to a merchant whose ship and carpo had been unjustify of numerous conscilates in Bosnia, Servia, Herre goving, and all over Remodel.

VIII. Disayowal of the conduct maintained in 1850, in the affair the refugees."

Before acceding to this ultimatum, the Ottoman Porte, as Mr. Simpson states, addressed a note to the Embassadors of England and France, demanding a premise from them of positive assistance in the event of a war with Austria. "The two Ministers not being able to pledge themselves in a definite manner," the Turkish Government yielded to the energetic proceed-

ings of Count Leiningen.
On February 28th. Count Leiningen arrived at Vienna, and Prince Menchikoff at Constantinople. On 3d of March, Lord John Russell had the impudence to declare, in answer to an interpellation of Lord Dud-

ley Stuart, that
"In answer to representations made to the Austrian Government, assurances had been given that the latter held the same views as the English Government on the subject; and, though he could not state the precise terms of the arrangement that had been made, the intervention of France and England had been successful, and he trusted the late differences were now over. The course adopted by England had been to give Turkey such advice as would maintain her honor and her independence."

For his own part, he thought that on grounds of right, of international law, of faith toward our ally, and also on grounds of general policy and expediency, the maintegrounds of general policy and expediency, the mainte-nance of the integrity and independence of Turkey was a great and ruling point of the foreign policy of England."

THE WAR.

OMER PASHA RESTORED TO HEALTH-THE OPERATIONS ON THE DANURE

Omer Pasha is improving in health. Two or three Americans, (names not mentioned,) a Wallachian General, and several Swedish and French officers, had arrived at headonarters to take service with the Porte. Cepsiderable reenfercements were on march from Sophia for Kalafat, where there is already assembled an army of 25,000 men, provided with a numerous and excellent train of artillery. This news comes from Varna

ON THE DANUBE.

By telegraph we have a brief announcement that on Feb. 5, an encounter took place between the Turks and Russians near Giurgevo. Three thousand Turks crossed the river. They drove in the Russian outposts and attacked the town. At nightfall they recrossed to their camp.

Further than the above there is scarcely any news from the seaf of war. A few days since mention was made of a retrogade movement on the part of the Russians; and in reality they attempted to entice the Turks from their in trenchments by retreating to some distance beyond Radovan, where but 2,000 men were left. On seeing that the Turks did not fall into the trap, the Russians resolved to send 2,000 men to carry off the Turkish outposts at a place a little to the northward of Skripetz. The commandant at Kalafat was evidently informed of what was intended, for before the Russians had quitted Radovan 3,000 Egyptians were dispatched to the advanced post, and when the Russians came up received them with such a heavy fire that they deemed it advisable to fall back upon Radovan. A

Russian General was wounded. Omer Pacha has divided his army into three corps. The first corps, about 45,000 strong, forming the left wing of the army, is commanded by Ismael Pasha, whose beadquarters are at Florenton, and where he is watched by the Russian General Bellegarde: his flanks rest on Widdin and Orsova. The second corps, of 48,000, forms the center of the army, has its head quarters at Sistova, and stands under the com mand of Mustapha Pasha, so favorably known for his

The third corps, the right wing of the army, with headquarters in Karrassu at the wall of Trojan is emmanded y the able Halil Pashe, and is new 46,000 strong. Mustapha bas caused Said and Soliman Pashas to make a reconnect sance of the Russian positions from the line of the Danube between Rustchuk and Nicepoli, so as to guard against any grand attack meditated, against Rustchuk for instance. Halil Pasha, with seimilar purpose has placed 24,000 men in garrison at Silistria, in order to keep the two Russian divisions at Kallarush in check. The movements of Ismael Pashs, in Florentin, are also quite of a nature to keep alive

se attention of the Russian General Aurep.

On the other hand Mahmud Pasha is observing from Rahova the Russian division that is operating between the Aluta and the Shyl. Seilm Pasha now commands in Kala-fat, under the eyes of Mushir Omer. The following statement of the Russian forces in the Principalities and in Besserabia on the 1st January, 1854, is from a tabular account in the Presse; Troops of the third corps darmee under the command of Gen. Osten Sacken, effective force, 388 men ; fourth corps d'armee under Gen. Dannenberg, 57,936 men; fifth corps d'armee under Gen. Luders, 21,938 siego artillery, guides, &c., \$826 men; transports, 4,480

extract from the Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung, of the present moment, both in the Principalities and in Besarabia, 156,328 men, with 520 cannon, of which 72 are of large caliber.

Advices of 25th January, from Constantinopie, mention that military operations in Asia are suspended. Hurschid Pasha, (Gen. Guyon), had been very successful in reorganizing the army. He had been enabled to pay up their ar rears, and this circumstance, together with the seasonable arrival of disciplined reinforcements had restored its effi-

The allied fleets having taken on board fresh provisions were to reenter the Black Sea on the 28th January, on which day two Turkish convoys with men and ammunition, one convoy for Varna and one for Batun, would sail under the escort of a part of the Turkish fleet, and of French and English Frigates. A letter from Varna, January 20th. says: "Before the entry of the allies into the Black Sea the "Russian cruisers were constantly in observation upon our coast. They have since entirely disappeared, and the Turks have complete possession of the Eurine." The British frigate Furious, which was sent to look after British interests at Odessa, was unable to reach that port, on account of ice, and had rejoined the fleet.

A private letter says that the Embassadors were so much dissatisfied with the return of the fleets to the Bosphorus, that Lord Stratford refused to receive Admiral Dundas's

NO REPLY FROM ST. PETERSBURG

There are as yet no tidings of any answer from St. Petersburg to the last ultimatum of France and England. Nicholas was said to be sick-with erysipelas, some saybut at all events he had not seen any one for ten days. Persons even doubt if he is in St. Petersburg at all.

COUNT ORLOFF'S MISSION.

Count Orloff was to leave Vienna, on Feb. 8, direct for St. Petersburg. A dispatch says that he carried with him a formal declaration of neutrality on the part of Austria and Prussia, but this statement is manifestly incorrect Before leaving, he is understood to have offered modified proposals, but which, owing to distinct orders from their Governments, the Representatives of England and France could not entertain.

We deem it right to give also the Russian account that table Orloff—although his mission has to common eyes miscarried—has succeeded in gaining important concessions for Russia, and that the neutrality of Austria is by no means as

CHANGE IN THE TURKISH MINISTRY.

Telegraphic dispatches from Constantinople of January sannounce that Mehemed Ali Pasha, the Sultan's brotherin law and head of the war party, had retired from the Ministry, and has been replaced by Riza Pasha. This news comes simultaneously from Paris and Vienna. A change had been expected for some time past, and the event caused no surprise. It was, however, taken advantage of by the speculators

of Vienna to telegraph that "The Turkish Cabinet has been dismissed and a new Ministry, in favor of a Compromise with Russia, has been formed." This dispatch bore self-contradiction on its face. It was well known that the removal of Mehemet Ali and the Capudan Pasha was regarded by the friends of the Porte as necessary to the unfettered action of the Government. Mehemet had till now succeeded in retaining office partly by his influence as brother in law of the Sultan, and partly by his connection with the ultra Mussulman faction and the Shick ul Islam. He was, moreover, the personal enemy of Redshid Pasha, and his retirement will doubtless produce greater unanim ity, instead of change of policy in the Divan. With the temper of the Turks at its present heat, and with the active alliance of England and France, the formation of a Cabinet favorable to Russin is beyond belief. Begides the retirement of Mehemet Ali, the Capudan Pasha has resigned and is succeeded by Achmet Pasha.

We give the report as it is current. It will be observed, however, that there is some discrepancy in the statement-Riza being himself the Capudan Pasha.

THE GREEK CONSPIRACY.

The conspiracy discovered at Widdin appears to have been of greater importance than at first imagined. Rumor says that proofs are discovered connecting it with the Court of Athens. A priest named Athanasius was the ostensible head of the compirators. Forty four persons of note are implicated in Constantinople-four of them are Russian officers. Important papers have been seized by the Furkish police, directed by Azrif Pasha, and the ramifications of the plot have been traced and followed up through Balgaria, Janina Salenica, Smyrna, and the principal islands in the Archipelago. It is now considered powerless.

From Beyrout, January 7, a letter throws some light on the recent action of Persia. From the letter it appears that as seen as the intention of the Persian Government to declare war against Turkey was known, the discontent of the people broke out in so unmistakeable a way that the Shah's uncillors fearing an insurrection, called on the Russian Minister to give them in writing a repetition of the promises he had been so liberal with in words. As the Russian was either unable or unwilling to give this written plodge, the Court of Teheran at once requested the British and Turkish Minister to remain and resume negotiations. By this measure peace was restored in the capital.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

On the 24th January, a memorial was presented to Lord Stratford by twenty-three masters of British merchantships, asking if it was safe for them to proceed to the ports of their destination in the Black Sea. Lord Strattord replied that it is impossible to fortell what each day may

The Turkish troops continue to have abundant supplies of bread, meat, rice and fuel, and the health of the men is excellent.

Syria is perfectly quiet. The remaining 500 men of the garrison of Damascus have forwarded a written petition to Government, praying to be sent to the war. The bulk of the troops in the Province are in march to the eastern frontier to guard against any danger that may arise in that

As may well be supposed the condition of the Wallachian peasants is deplorable. The Russians have deprived them every means of subsistence, and they have no corn to sow this year.

Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers was to set out on 26th January

n his tour of military inspection. Lord Dudley Stuart left Constantinople, January 25 for The Sultan has bestowed suitable rewards on those who

distinguished themselves in the battle of Tschtete. To the mmanding officers he has given decorations and goldhilted sabers. An Austrian Lloyd's steamer has been seized by the

ussians for touching at the right bank of the Danube. contrary to the Russian "regulations." An entire corps of 500 Wallschians passed over to the Turks, leaving only thirteen privates and two private men

behind. Major Calenesco, under whose command the rps was, has been sent to Siberia. Ismael and Mustapha Pasha were both wounded in a ecent action. Neither are dangerously hurt.

Another action at Kalafat was daily looked for Ismael Pasks, the active Governor of Smyrna, has suc ceded in capturing the notorious Greek pirate Condors, who has long been the terror of merchantmen on that

A Constantinople letter says: "Osman Pasha, the prisoner of war, is now out of danger, but can never hope be reinstated in health." Osman, it may be remembered, the Turkish Vice Admiral at Sinope, was re ported to have died after suffering amputation of both

Gen. Dannenberg was dangerously wounded in one of the recent skirmishes. Gen. Satler, head of the Commissariat Department, com-

plained to the Commender in Chief that since the entrance of the fleets into the Black Sea be cannot deliver the supplies regularly. A journal named the Wallachian Monitour has been es-

tablished to publish the official orders of the Russians. Count Esterhany, the new Austria Minister to St. Petersburg, was at Warsaw January 29, en route to his

Gen Wysocki, who is to command the Pollsh Legion in the Turkish service, had sailed from Marseilles for Constantipople. Before embarking he issued an address to the Polee warning them not to proceed to Turkey until he should send for there. It cannot be said that much progress has on made in the enrollment of the legion a good many men; troops in Bessarabia, 26,760. Total Russian force at | Polish officers have entered the Turkish service individually

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, Wednesday, 8th, Mr. Cardwell's bill relative to opening the coasting trade, was read a

On the 9th, in the Lords, Earl Fitz william said On the %th, in the Lords, Earl Fitz william said:

"I have an important question to ask, but perhaps it would be more regular as well as convenient, that I should not but it without notice. Everybody knows that a Russian negotiator has recently been at Vienna. I beg to give notice that I shall to morrow ask whether her Majesty's Government are in possession of any information which they can lay before the House relating to the propositions which that negotiator may have made to the German Courts."

The Earl of Clarendon assented to this notice, and the Lords then proceeded to discuss the Consolidation of the Statutes; in course of which discussion Lord Lyndhurst referred in terms of approval to the consolidation of the laws of New York and Massachusetts.

In the Commons, Mr. French gave notice of inquiry whether the admirals in command of the allied fleets in the Black Sea had returned to Constantingole, notwith the Enlack Sea and Course to the Enlack Sea ourse by the Embassadors of both Powers.

Mr. Humensked the Government whether there would

be any objection to lay before the House the correspondence that had taken place between Spain, Portugal, the United States, and other countries respecting the slave United States, and other countries respecting the save trade to and in Cuba since the report on slave trade treaties had been laid before the House? Lord John Russell replied that he could only state, that in consequence of the conduct of the Governor of Cuba, remonstrances had been made to Spain by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and that that Governor had been displaced and a new one appointed—and as far as first measures went, there was every appearance of an amendment on the part of the Spanish authorities. It was not usual to give up correspondence in such cases, unless there were a necessity, and the Government was of opinion that in the present instance, before doing so, it would be better to wait and see what the conduct and proceedings of the newly appeinted Governor would be.

Mr. Cayley moved for a "select committee to consider "the duties of the member leading the Government in this "house, Commons, and the expediency of attaching office "and salary thereto." Mr. Cayley made a long speech, the scope of which was in favor of giving Lord John Russell a salary as leader of the House. Sir C. Wood, W. Williams and H. Walpole, made some remarks on the injudiciousness of endowing an office of which the duties were not defined. Lord John Russell declined the offer for himself, and entered into a lengthy historical disquisition on the responsibility of Ministers. Mr. Cayley withdrew his motion.

The Navy estimates for 1854-5 were then laid on the trade to and in Cuba since the report on slave trade trea-

The Navy estimates for 1854-5 were then laid on the

Preparations for war go on actively. Government order has been issued calling on all Greenwich (naval) pensioners, under 60 years of age," no matter how employed or engaged," to attend at the Pension Office for inspection by Admiralty officers to ascertain their fitness for service. The men are threatened with loss of pension if they fail to attend. Recruiting is active for all arms of the service. All the regi-

A meeting of the Association for promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge gave a soirce in London on the 8th Milner Gibsen, Mr. Cobden and others assisted. Mr. Cobden made a statement which in this the only land of a really free press deserves to be repeated. He said

ments are to be raised to 1,000 rank and file.

Cobden made a statement which in this the only land of a really free press deserves to be repeated. He said:

"I know a district lin England of 140,000 inhabitants, returning nine members to Parliament, within which there was not one newspaper published. A penny paper was started there, under the delasion that it might be published fortnightly without a stamp. I know the individual who corducted it —a Franklin in his way—who wrote all the leaders, set up all the type, and was his own reporter. His paper circulated into all the villages within to miles of where it was published, and it penetrated into places where a newspaper had never been, but Mr. Timms of the lalard Revenue Board pounced upon it, threatened heavy damages, extorted £5 as a compromise, and compelled the owner to, stamp it. It was then charged two pence, and the consequence was that where 45 had been before raid, new five enly were disposed of."

"On the very day on which it was stopped, came out a penny publication, containing no news,—it was called Charles Darad or the Hangman's Daughter, and was sold without any obstructions from Mr. Timus. If a promium was wanted on ignorance drunkenness, and crime, it could not be more effectually secured than by such means. A system of education, if carried out by rates, would cost one and a half to two millions pounds sterling per annum; vet here was strangled a mode of instruction which Horace

eystem of concention, if carried out by rates, would cost one and a half to two millions pounds sterling per anuum; yet here was strangled a mode of instruction which Horace Greeley had declared before a Committee of the House of Commons to be more efficacious in America, than all their Common Schools. Yet the English affect to be the friends

In the above connection our correspondent informs us of a similar act of strangulation attempted to be inflicted on The Liverpool Daily Northern Times, a three penny sheet recently established, and the first daily newspaper published out of London. The proprietors, with commendable enterprise, were in the habit of having the latest newstelegraphed from London and issued to the public of Liverpool on supplementary slips such as every paper in the United States issues upon such an occasion. This departure from established usage speedily brought down the vengence of Mr. Timms of the Inland Revenue Board, who threatened tremendous penalties and compelled the paper to cesse issuing any news later than its neighbors! By a new arrangement of its columns the paper in question has partly evaded the restriction, but this occurred in the month of January, 1854, the same year in which John Bail boasts of his enlightenment and "free press," and excludes the American Minister from the Houses of Parliament because he declines to array himself in a zany's coat with plush breeches and a bag wig!

At Bury, all the cotton factories have resumed work, after a similar act of strangulation attempted to be inflicted on

plush breeches and a bag wig?

At Bury, all the cotton factories have resumed work, after thirteen weeks strike of the operatives. Nearly all the handloom silk weavers of Middleton and Manchester have obtained an advance of one halfpenny a yard for weaving. and an intimation of a further advance without strike.

The Preston manufacturers have reopened their mills, and offered to guarantee constant employment to afl operatives who will resume work at the old terms. At an open air meeting of the operatives it was resolved not to accept these terms but to insist on the advance of 10 per cent.

The shipwrights on the Tyne and Wear have struck for

and obtained an increase of wages from 30/ to 36/ sterling per week.

per week.

It is proposed to organize the entire Police of Britain into one body, and place it under the management of a Central Beard in London.

The freedom of the city of London has been bestowed, in compliment, on Mr. Layard, the explorer of Nineveh.

Recruiting for the naval volunteer coast defense goes on favorably. About one half the required number are

Ten to twenty cases of cholera are reported daily at

Glasgow, but the maledy is not increasing.

Joseph Grave, of Manchester, has absconded. Liabilities not known, but considerable.

On the 4th the Oakbank spinning factory, near Glasgow. was burned to the ground

* THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

In the House of Commons on the 10th, Lord John Rusell stated in answer to Mr. Roebuck, "that the cards sent by the Chamberlain for the admission of the American Minister to the opening of Parliament by the Queen, were the same as those sent to other diplomatic representatives; and he did not think any difficulty was likely to arise out of the question as to the dress in which the American Minister was to appear on state occasions!"

DREADFUL SHIPWEECK-30 LIVES LOST. Another distressing shipwreck had taken place on the Island of Barrs, western coast of Scotland. On the night of the 27th ult. the ship W. H. Davis, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, went ashere on the rocks near Vatersay within a short distance of the spot where the emigrant ship Ann Jane was lost a few months ago. The W. H. Davis became unmanageable during a heavy gale, and in attempting to weather Barra Head was driven on the rocks with such violence that in a few minutes she went to pieces, and all hands, except one man, the steward, were drowned, 30 in all. Several of the bodies were washed up and were

FRANCE.

COLOSSAL FINANCIAL OPERATIONS-PREPAR-From Vienna it is said that the Emperor Napoleon has,

n an autograph letter, made a last appeal to the good sense of the Czar. Prince Napoleon is stated to be enthusiastically in favor

of active land operations to support the Turks, in which went he would probably receive a command. The Monitour announces M. Kisseleff's departure in the

following brief terms: "The Russian Minister left Paris on Monday." By the Independance Belge we learn that M. Kisseleff had reached Brussels. He was accompanied by all the members of the legation, excepting Consul General Eheling, who remains in Paris, charged with civil and commercial affairs.

Mercantile letters state that Government has concluded an arrangement for forty millions of dollars with the credit Mobiller against Treasury Bonds bearing 5] & cent. interest, the option being allowed of exchanging them for Thre Per Cent Rentes at the price of 72. It is also said that the Bank of France has made an advance of (about) 12 millions dollars.

Another financial report (and probably correct) is, that the Bank of France has decided on making an advance of sixty millions france so the Government, on Treasury Bonds renewable each month. It is added that the Credit Mobilier had proposed a loan of two hundred million france, but the

Minister of Finance stated that the treasury had no need for

In every department of the public service warlike preparations go on unceasingly. At the military schools the troops are exercised in operations of attack, passage of rivers, &c.

The recently enrolled recruits have extra drills twice a day, and the officers are put under examination by their superiers. The corps of artillery and cavalry are undergoing similar preparations. At l'Orient all the artificers of the ar senal, and carpenters are employed in making wooden cases for the new description of projectile called boulets asphy.cients,-hollow balls filled with a composition that stifles those among whom it falls.

Admiral Bruat s equadron sailed from Brest, 6th instant,

toward the coast of Africa. Letters state that he has orders to embark from A'geria a first division of 10,000 men who have already been organized by Gen. Pelissier.

BELGIUM.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S MISSION.

If we may credit Paris gossip, the particulars of Prince Napoleon's recent mission to the Belgian Court were as follows Prince Napoleon was instructed to express the Emperor Napoleon's satisfaction that more friendly relations had recently sprung up between the Governments f Belgium and France. Hostilities being probable be-ween France and Russia, the Emperor Napoleon wished be assured of the attitude which Belgium would take in

to be assured of the attitude which Belgium would take in that emergency.

Further, the Emperor pointed out that Belgium has 100,000 troops, and therefore in the unlikely event of Prussia siding with Russia) 50,000 Belgians could be sent to guard the Prussian frontier, the Emperod undertasking that no force need be sent to the French frontier; and forther, that the fortresses along the French line should be reduced. To both these propositions King Leopold is reported to have assented. On this Prince Napoleon suggested that as Belgium enjoys a constitutional government, the assent of the Ministry was necessary, and consequently the Minister of Foreign Affairs was sent for, and his sanction was given to the proposed arrangement. The above statement is given on the authority of the Paris correspondent of The London Times.

SWEDEN.

ENTANGLEMENTS OF SWEDEN IN THE COMING WAR

The Swedish declaration of neutrality, which has been published subsequently to that of Denmark, is almost identical with the latter, with the important exception that while Deamark closes only one part—that of Christiansoe, Born-Demark closes only one part—that of Christiansoe, Born-born where the Danish State Prison is—to the vessels of the belligerent powers, Sweden closes Stockholm. Chris-tians, Horton, Carlserona, Carlstein, and Slitos, being in fact the only ports with any depth of water, in the vicinity of the probable scene of section.

This acts as a virtual prohibition of the whole coast to the allied fects, and is a favor, in disguise, to Russia. The Swedish and Norwegian press take that view of the case, and foresee that the restriction will entangle Sweden in actual war, and that, too, on the side of Russia, which they declare to be opposed to their political and historic synpathes.

sympathies.

An official report states the number of cases of cholers at Stockholm, from Aug. 11 to Jan. 27, at 10,015, of which 2,872 were tatal. The malady has now ceased.

AUSTRALIA.

The ship Ballaret had arrived from Port Philip, with advices to Nov. 11, and 92,000 ounces of gold. Melbourne advices by this arrival are about a week later, and show no particular change in the import market. Gold production was going on steadily. Coal was reported at Cape Faterson, but the report was believed to be merely the was going on steadily. Coal was re-terson, but the report was believed to Fatterson, but the report was believed to be merely the revivel of an old rumor. From Van Dieman's Land letters are to the 3d of Nov., but they contain nothing

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland Indian mail was telegraphed from Triesto

The overland Indian mail was telegraphed from Trieste with advices from Calcutta to January 4; Madras, 11th; Nipspe, December 3; Shanghai, 17th; Amoy, 24th; Hong-Keng, 47th; Singapere and Rombay, January 14; Barmash, December 36; Sydney, November 26; Melbourne, 22th; Adelaide, December 3.

The steamer sent up the Persian Gulf, to inquire into Persia's difficulty with Turkey, had not returned.

The Indian steamer Medusa had been lost between Prome and Meaday, Burmah. On 4th December the Governor General arrived at Kangoon, and left for Prome, had been assarsizated. A Dacoit chief, with 5,000 men, was threatening the garrisons of Moulmein and Martaban.

The north-western frontier of India was tranquil. The Nizam's dominions were in a bad state, the country being overrun with predatory bands. Madras was threatened with famine, the rains and crops having failed. Trade in India had improved: Exchange at Calcutta 21.

Trade was dull in China; Exchange at Hong Kong 5, Canton 50; Shanghai 44. Canton and Ningo reunsities for quiet. Matters had resumed their usual course at Amoy. The Imperialists had burned a large part of Shanghai. A portion of the insurgents had proceeded north from Nanking and had taken tien Sing, about 50 miles from Peking.

The death of the Emperor of Japan is confirmed, and no foreign embassy can be received for two years to come.

On the 24th Sept. the Colonial Government at Sydney was officially informed that the French Commander in the Pacific had lended at Balade, in New Calcdonia, and thok possession of the group of islands in the name of the Emperor of France.

(By Mail—Saturday Morning)
A "Democratic conspiracy" was discovered at Madrid on the eth; fourteen persons were arressted. Gen. Jose Concha is proclaimed a rebel but has escaped into France. Count Buol has notified the Turkish Embassador that the concentration of troops on the frontier is inter precautionary measure against Turkey. This notification on accompanied by friendly expressions The British Government has advertised for seven or eight

oppered ships of 700 to 800 tune, to be engaged for four onths certain, in the conveyance of cavalry. The port of destination is not mentioned. Accounts from the Danube, via Paris, announce posi-

tively another Turkish success between Galaltz and Ibrail, and independent of the victory at Giurgevo. Klapka and others have embraced Islamism. Prince

ourza has been made a Pasha An arrival at Liverpool, yesterday, brought Rio Janeiro advices to 10th ult. They do not contain much of interest. The British steamer Argentina was lost December 21, on

the Restinga del Cerro. It is said that the Cunard Company, not being able to spare any of their steamers, Government has entered into negotiation with the Peninsular Steamship Company to convey troops.

THE VERY LATEST,

By Telegroph from London to Liverpool.

Paris, Friday, Feb. 10.—The Bourse is firm without much business doing. The 3 P cents closed at 68.90, and 4; P cents at 97 90. The Indian and Australian mails reached Marseilles at 2

clock this afternoon. St. Petersburg dispatches of Feb. 1, had been received Paris. The excitement there continued very great, the

war party being very enthusiastic, and the peace party very anxious. The Emperor was suffering from an attack of bile, accompanied by fever. The presence of the gout was Lospos, Saturday morning.-Three betallions of guards,

with six regiments of the line, are under orders to embark for the Mediterranean on the 19th February. Their destination in the first place will probably be Malta. The number of British troops to be dispatched at once is

0,000, officers and men, but as many more will be held in eadiness should they be required. It is also intended to send out at least three regiments of cavalry. Twenty ships of the largest tunnage will be required to convey the troops and supplies. The Government have certainly claimed the service of the mail contract steamers, and have taken from the Peninsular and Oriental Company the steamships Him-

alaya, Ripon and Manilla. St. Petersburg advices of the 2d say that the fact of several purchases of tallow indicate that there are some operators who still doubt the probability of a blockade. Exhange continued to have a declining tendency and was oted at 381d.

MARSEILLES.—There has been a considerable decline in wheat, and fifty or sixty ship-loads are about to be sent to

VIENNA, Thursday.-Count Orloff left yesterday for St. Petersburg.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols

luring the week

For Money. For Account. Feb. Lowest. Highest. Closing. Lowest. Highest. Closing.

Saturday, 4	924 925 915 92 92 931	924	928 928 918 929 925 915	92) 92) 91) 92 91)
7.11m/9* 150000000000	erlean	Securities.		

P cent. Bonds had further advanced, fil being currently effered United States 6 P Cent Bonds, 1962.
United States 6 P Cent Bonds, 1963.
United States 6 P Cent Bonds, 1967.
Pentrsylvania 5 P Cents
Pentrsylvania 5 P Cents
Pentrsylvania 5 P Cent Bonds, 1877.

Baring Brothers' Circular.

New York and Eric? P Cent 3d Mortange, 1885... 20 B
New-York and Eric? P Cent Convertible, 1985... 27 B
Baring Brothers' Circular.

Per Europa.! Loxbook, Fricay, Feb. 10, 1851—3 P. M.
The Colours! and Foreign Produce markets have continued one throughest the week; but prices have in most instances been apported by the firmness of holders. Brandyroves have been apported by the firmness of holders. Brandyroves have been and throughest the week; but prices have in most instances been apported by the firmness of holders. Brandyroves have been and at 191. The DotLans shought by the last West Lidais poster have been sold at 5; 49 or being an advance of id. Bar Silvan 16, By Electic Tricer sph from Tricets, we learn the arrival three of the Overland Mail, with the finitewing dates: Calcumita 2/1, Canton 5; Shanghaid. Is dealt, and 78 bags This December. Seducy 28th, Matheurine 20th November. Exclassion at Calcutta 2/1, Canton 5; Shanghaid. Is dealt, and 78 bags Mexicon at public sale were all beauth in at 46 for silect and 46 of 410 for black.

Cocca-Got bags 36 for fair to line red. 435 bags sea-damaged alter from 36th 27 35-20, and 350 bags damaged Bahis, 2/2 35-55.

Gravaged brasslet during the week have been unimportant, and Cover at the reasier to sell, though the principal holders are firm the calculation of the price of 10 bags should be also have been conlined to 285 cashs and 46 bags Planter Cepton, which sold at from 36 for side rate on 67/6 for mid. O' 2.00 bags mative, only the damaged portion found bryers from 6/3 different cepton, which sold at from 36 for side rate on 67/6 for mid. O' 2.00 bags mative, only the damaged portion found bryers from 6/3 different mid. The cound bring belief for 43. 319 bags should be fine of Madrathrought from 60 ca25 di, and 64 bales Moeda 74, for fair long berry. Covers: continues in good demand. Tough cash, 210 different bleen which he condition was very inferior; but there have been vould be a side for 67 and 10 different bleen which a cash and the for 67 and 10 differen

full prices. One bugs Madres wold at 39?

SPALTER is true at 2/24/10 on the spot, and 2/25/2/22/5 for Spring devery.

SPALES—Perper is steady; 740 bage Main ar brought 5/d, and 1,110 bags Perman give defect to good clean. At the quarterly Chatenon ends of about 4/20 bales Gevino offered, about 3/600 bales found buyers at a decilier of 72/d of the Moread Astronamy Chatenon and portion family buyers from 2/2/2/2/6 for common quality.

SPALE—There has been a stract stop good clean Astronamy Galegor, a small portion family buyers from 2/2/2/2/6 for common quality.

SPALE—There has been a stract eliminate of the trade, the sales of West India amounting to 1/300 hists. At public sale shout 30/00 bags Marritos and East india principally dound haves at former prices, and 2/6 bages yellow Havans (whichly damaged) at 3/12 bags Marritos and East india principally dound haves at former prices.

The provided there is more dounded.

Tallow—The market is quied. St Petersburg V.C. 62/6 on the spot. Gl.1,00 cashs Austra in at anothen today, about one-half annulaborer at decided by lower prices.

The as without change, and heiders are firm. Common Congou 1/1, with but leave general at 15/6. Banca 131/.

THE is a sender — Rough is like 13/6. Banca 131/.

THE is a sender—Rough is form at 15/7. American Spirits 59/6.

American Spirits at 15/6. Banca 131/.

THE Common Congou 1/1, and the sales have been made to some amount of Pennsylvania Rough at 13/6 and sales have been made to some amount of Pennsylvania Rough at 13/6 and sales have been made to some amount of Pennsylvania Rough at 13/6 and sales have been made to some amount of Pennsylvania Rough at 13/2 and of Pennsylvania Central Railland Of Boaton City 4/8 at 15/2, and of Pennsylvania Central Railland Rough at 13/2/2 and of Pennsylvania Central Railland Rough at 13/2/2 and of Pennsylvania Central Railland Rough at 13/2/2 and of Pennsylvania Central Railland and 21. Rough and 21.

the expect of Coas in same period 4,500 queriers.

The same feeling reasoning Winara and ELOUR, which is noted above pervaded this day in series of any tensestiens of importance we make no cheaps in the value of either from our quotations of Thiesday. The show of samples was small, and of fine Winara seamy, and had sellers been disposed to concede as anterment of idd on FLOUR, there were buyers prepared to got a few in the property of the control of the Coasta of the Coasta

(6) less.
INDIAN CORN-White, 49, 249, 5; Yellow, 49, 46, 6 ex ship; Flace
Galatz, 50; \$\phi\$ 460 B.
CLOVEN SEED continues dull; American old we still quote at 50, 30 salatz. 56, 47-400 E. CLOVER SEED continues dull: American old we still quote at 40/40 2), and new 35/427/6. QUERCITEON BERK—In Philadelphia we have heard of no sale, bars Boltimore sold privately; at auction there was no bid for 5/4

Bacon-A better demand; 44 asked for small lots of old, and 67 for new.

Rice is quite neglected; 200 bags of Arracan sold at 15/10;, on the spot; to arrive, 500 tuns sold at (it is supposed) 13/2013/5 \$\overline{9}\$ cost.

Corrow has been more active during the past week. American, of the new crop, is nearly i dearer, but inferior and low qualities are unsaiable. Surats have commanded more attention; although not quoted dearer, extreme rates were poid. The sales to the trade reach 41.20 bales. Speciators took 12,300 bales, of which 3,500 were Surate; Exporters, 5,600 bales.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

Since the date of our last circular advices, per Canada, on 3d last, our COTTON market has assumed a more cheerful appearance. Influenced by the large deficit in the receipts at the American ports, and continued small shipments to this country, speculator have been tempted to operate to a moderate extent, and experient also have purchased freely.

The active preparations by this and the French Government for the prosecution of the war in the East tend much to restrict business, and importers generally are unwilling to allow stocks to accomplain their hands, consequently the intreased business has been freely met at short last Friend's currency, although sellers have obtained a slight advantage the past few days. During the week purchases have been made by Preston Spinners, under the full belief slight the operatives would resume work at their terms, but such has not proved the case, and from the proceedings taken the sills are likely is stand closed for some time to come unless they compromise the deputes.

more realized 9.4 Cet.

50: 6 year. Lancemmands 50: to strive, and 57; to 53; \$\phi\$ cet. In store. RESIN continues in request; also 3,000 bbls at 0; to 6; \$\phi\$ cet. for common.

The Propile's College.—The Board of Trustees of this institution held a Quarterly Meeting in Syracuse on the 22d. Fourteen members were present. Mr. Wynkoop, Vice President, occupied the Chair. Reports from the General Agent, the Assistant and the Secretary, were submitted. J. J. De Forest was appointed Librarian. Messrs. J. E. Willis, of Jefferson, George Geddes, of Onondaga, Heary S. Rankall, of Certland, and Hon. Mr. Stirling, of Dutchess, were appointed to fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees. The question of location was considered, and several eligible sites mentioned. It will be ested tied at the annual meeting in July.

In the evening a public meeting was held at the City Hall, which was addressed by the Hon. T. C. Peters, who explained the objects of the proposed College, &c.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Cire

Per Energy.]

The weather has torned to frost again.
Our angules of When continue small, and moderate of Flows.
Since There's the trade has been quiet as to demand, but holder
to no evince any pressing desire to sell either When, Elours of the Notan Colon and to question to sell either When, Elours of Our foreign supplies since the 6th consist of 2,850 quarters When,
5,750 quarters 1801an Genra 550 seeks and 23,60 bils Flows; and
he export of Colon in same prince 4,350 quarters.

The same feeller.

F GYPTIAN BRANS participated in the dull state for other feeding

FOUTTAM BEASS paracepases in the extra articles.

P. S.—Two cargoes of Oatmeal were reported as sold for shipment to Cork and Belfast, at about 34 to 34/6 pt load. Imports from abroad since this day week, 5.00 q.s. Wheat, 22,000 qrs. Indian Corn, 31,160 bils and 1,700 secks Floux.

Exports in same period, 2,350 qrs. Wheat, 16,349 qrs. Corn, 2,230 bbls. and 303 secks Floux.

This cay's contracty for American Cerratus, we quote 12/2 to 12/6 for secondary. Canadian 11/10/8/13/.

12/4. Floux. Ohio, Philadelphic and Beltimore 42/ to 23/6 ct. Warehouse; Westerm No. 1, 41/10, 41/6. Ex. ship, parcels of each felicas.

nam offered.
Land being scarce on the spot brought 57/2-56; for about 80 tune.
Thous, for forward delivery, changed bands at 55; 27 cmt.
Start—50 tes of new "Dominicks" sold at 118;, and some of Bjown's, late "Hoff's," at 112;6; no sales of consequence in side

PORK—Some parcels of Western and Eastern Pork, of last year's packing, were offered at suction. One parcel, 163 bbls. solid at 43/ # sbl; 55/ was the highest bid for one of the finest parcels; 55 bbls. sf very superior new Eastern solid at 78/8, and 50 bbls. Frouch at 85/ # bbl.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.